WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1851.

"The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced."
"By that adjustment we have been rescued from

the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me IN EXHOSTING MY COUNTRYMEN TO BALL PON AND MAINTAIN THAT GROUND as the best, if ont the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the in-tegrity of the Union." [PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S MESSAGE.

"The President's message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, expresses fully and plainly his own and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the Executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise measures of last session. That opinion is, that those measures should be regarded in principle as a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; that though they were not free from imperfections, yet, in their a system of compromise the most conciliatory tained from conflicting sectional interest and opinions, and that therefore they should be adered to, until time and experience should de-constrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. That opinion, so far as I know, remains entirely unchanged, and will be acted upon steadily and decisively. The peace of the country requires this; the security of the Constitution requires this; and every conside-ration of the public good demands this. If the Administration cannot stand upon the principle of the message, it does not expect to stand at all."
[DANIEL WEBSTER'S Letter to the Union Meeting

We observe that the Abolition newspaper are amusing themselves over the "salvation of the Union," and the efforts of the men who have taken an active part in the restoration of peace and harmony. It is "fun alive" to these gentry to crack their jokes at WEBSTER and simple-hearted parson who has ventured to say in the pulpit that the laws ought to be obeyed, and that it is no part of a christian's duty to resist their execution. Then it is first-rate sport to smoke the old fellows who have joined in the Union meetings, and have sought to revive the sentiments of fraternity and good neighborhood that once prevailed among the States. All these sources of mirth the Abolitionists and Disunionists draw upon almost daily, and seem to think that the country has got so safely out of one convulsion that it is about time to amuse themselves with another. Since South Carolina is apparently disposed to abandon the idea of nul- of the world, began to be felt in the reduction setts in taking it up. For some months the Abolitionists in ou

northern Legislatures, as in Congress, were comparatively inactive. They were overwhelmed by the expression of public sentimen in behalf of the Compromise that was called forth by the PRESIDENT's message. They thought it hardly worth while to stem the cur rent of opinion, content to float along on its surface. But now, it seems, they think it expedient to abandon their acquiescent policy. They must at least lay the foundation for and ther excitement. Materials for this purpos have sometimes been supplied as largely by Massachusetts as by South Carolina. The people of the two States are equally obstinate in their prejudices, equally sectional, equally inclined to believe that nothing can go on right unless it is on the precise square with their own notions. A good people, both of them, equally brave, generous, and high-spirited, but both un fortunately suffering under some fashion of political mania that has frequently impaired their due influence and importance in public affairs. with Great Britain; and her politicians repudiated SAMUEL DEXTER for taking the part of the Union, just as they are now abjuring Mr. WERSTER for a similar reason. Mr. Bucking HAM's committee have gone into nullification about as deeply as any of the QUATTLEBAUMS: and we see that the citizens of New Bedford. under the stimulus of the Mercury, have em barked in it so extensively that even the Mer cury has become alarmed. In a meeting called in pursuance of a warrant issued by the city authorities, the citizens of that town, by a vote of 148 to 4, have instructed their representatives in the Legislature to give their support to the bill and resolutions of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, which directly nullify the recent Fugitive Slave law of Congress, and array the authorities of the State in open hostility to the Government of the United States. And in the same breath been perpetrated, thus far the law has been these consistent gentlemen express their devotion to the Union! They love the Union, but propose to resist its laws. They love the Union, but advise measures which, if carried out and followed to any extent by other States will inevitably lead to its dissolution. They love the Union, but they are willing to see i sacrificed rather than be called upon to give effect to the Constitution on which it rests. They love the Union, provided they can secure all its advantages, and relieve themselves from all its obligations. How far this attempt at nullification will be

carried remains to be seen. The fact that it has been made is sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom and necessity of the decided stand that has been taken by the Administration in favor of the Compromise. It demonstrates the necessity of adhering to it in good faith in all its parts. If there had been any faltering on the subject-if the Administration had paltered with its duty-if it had hesitated to assume the responsibility-if it had withheld its earnest and sincere encouragement from the good men in all sections who have sought to reconcile and harmonize local and conflicting passions and interests-there is every reason to believe that other States, North and South, would have given way to the fanaticism which now seems to prevail in Massachusetts, and which we hope to be dying away in South Carolina.

The Abolition journals may continue to fan the expiring agitation. They may stimulate and encourage nullification in the spirit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society-which announces that it seeks the destruction of slavery "over the ruins of the American Church and the American State." They may continue to advise forcible resistance to laws, and call upon the free negroes and fugitives to "arm themselves to the teeth." and to die, if need be, in opposing the Federal authorities. They may induce legislators to

engage in nullification, and to advise rebellion and treason; or, as far as in them lies, to or ganize rebellion and treason, by setting up State authorities against the Federal Government But the evil will fall upon the heads of their deluded victims. Under any and all circumstances the laws of the United States will be executed with all the power of the United States. Our Government is not such a mer shadow that it can be successfully defied by unorganized mobs or by factious Common wealths. Sustained in their adherence to the Compromise by the confidence and support of n immense majority of the AMERICAN PROPLE anxious only to discharge their entire duty to the whole country; tranquil in the conscious ness of upright and patriotic purposes; the Administration will continue to pursue the policy they have marked out, and leave conse sences to that Providence in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

Who pays the Duty, the Producer or the

We gave, on Monday, some facts in relation to the British monopoly of tin, and we now desire to invite the attention of our readers to some in relation to the British monopoly of iron, which we take from the same paper in the London Morning Chronicle. They are as follows:

"In 1843 the make of iron in Great Britain w .210,000 tons; estimated quantity exported, 450,000 ons; and the price of bar iron per ton in Wales £4 5a. In 1850 the make of iron in Great Britain was 2,150,000 tons; the export would consume of this at least 1,000,000. The price of bar-iron pe ton in Wales, £4 15s. to £5. It is pretty eviden rom this return that our foreign iron trade is no

o prevent enlargement of works.
"The four largest iron-masters in Wales are

utting up new engines or mills. "In Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Northumber and the make is increasing, and in Scotland not urnace more than the average is out of blast.

"In no other country in the world has the stim ulated and excessive supply of 1846 and 1847 kept up in quantity. In France, the United States, and Germany, the quantity made has gone back to the production of 1845; and we know nothing is so ruinous to a manufacturer as reducing his make, blowing gentry to crack their jokes at Webster and out his furnaces, and stopping his mills. When we CLAY, for their speeches and measures of pasce large manufacturers, and Mr. Booker amongst cification. Nothing pleases them better than them, increasing their production so largely since this unless it is a chance for a sly hit at some 1843, and the price also improved, is it not eviden that the present position is considered temporary, and arising from the collapse in railway works, as regards malleable and pig iron? As regards tin plates, I am sure Mr. Booker, in his heart, hopes he may never get a worse price."

In 1842 the quantity of iron produced in this country was 200,000 tons. In 1848, under efficient protection, it had reached 800,000 tons. So long as the railroad excitement of England lasted the home demand absorbed nearly all that was produced; but with the close of that scene of madness, so nearly resembling that now going on in this country, the effect of our 800,000 tons, in increasing the general supply lification, they desire to encourage Massachu- of English prices. Fortunately for the British iron-masters Mr. WALKER came to their aid. and, by reducing the duty, enabled them to throw upon us a part of the duty, by first closing our mills and then raising their prices. It will be seen by the above extract that the price of bar iron is now higher by ten to fifteen shillings (\$2.22 to \$2.33) than it was in 1843, and that the present position of affairs is regarded only as "temporary," and that higher prices are to be looked for. It is temporary, or when the remaining furnaces of the coun try shall be blown out, and Great Britain shall ave been re-established in her monopoly prices will again be as high as they were in 1846, and then it will be found that it is the consumer who pays the duty, in the enhancement of the foreign price, precisely as in the case of the tin plates quoted on Monday.

Nothing, we are assured in the above ex ract, is "so ruinous to a manufacturer as blowing out his furnaces, reducing his make, and stopping his mills." Mr. WALKER has already blown out several hundred furnaces. and has stopped nearly all our rolling-mills, while he has "reduced the make" in nearly all our cotton mills, and has closed entirely great numbers of them, for the purpose of restoring to Britain her monopoly of the manufacture of iron and of cloth; and it might be interesting to him now to make an estimate of the amount of ruin of which he has been the cause. He was invited by Mr. CARRY to an examination of this and other questions connected with the wants of his revenue system, but we have not yet seen any public announcement of his acceptance of the invitation.

Another Slave Case in Boston.

By reference to a telegraphic despatch to be ound in the appropriate column of this paper it will be perceived that another arrest of a fu gitive slave has taken place in the city of Bos ton, and that in this case, though an outrage has

Recent Appointments.

Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON has been appoint d, by the Secretary of the Treasury, chief clerk of that Department; and Mr. John McGinnis, the late chief clerk, has been appointed general superintendent of the numeous marine hospitals erected and erecting in the United States, and also superintendent of the lighthouses, beacons, and buoys on the Pacific coast. Mr. HARRINGTON is a gentlema of fine talents and indefatigable business habits There is every reason to believe that he wil prove to be an efficient officer. The dutier attaching to the new sphere of Mr. McGinnis are highly important and responsible, and every confidence is felt that he will perform them i a creditable manner.

AUTHORITY OF LAW .- The Salem (Mass.) Ga rette forcibly remarks that "certain popular errors touching the fundamental principles of society have been brought into prevalence by superficial and inconsiderate enthusiasts, which need to be rectified. The authority of law in a republic does not rest upon the inherent correctness or justice of a particular enactment, but upon the social compact particular enactment, but upon the social compact. The whole people are under an actual agreement, a binding contract, to obey and uphold such laws as may be enacted by their agents, within the limits of a Constitution established by the whole people. Scarcely a law passes without opposition, based more or less upon principle; but, when passed, and while on the statute book, it binds all. A departure from this principle involves the utter overthrow of all the securities and privileges of society.

Commission on Claims against Mexico.

FAIDAY, April 4, 1851. The Board met according to adjournment; pre-

sent all the members.
Several unfinished cases were taken up and cou

sidered; and, without coming to a conclu

The Board adjograed until 11 a. m. to-morrow

The Navy of the United States.

We lately received, through the polite atent, copies of the Navy Register for the present year, which we laid aside for the purpose of making an analysis thereof; but have since found this so well done by the collaborators of the New York Commercial Advertiser, that

we at once avail ourselves of their compilation. The navy of the United States at present consists of seventy-five vessels, carrying two thousand and eleven guns. These comprise twelve ships of the line, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, four brigs, five steamrigates, and ten steamships, of which three are of the first class. The following (says the Commercial Advertiser) is a list of co sioned and warrant officers in the service:

 Grade.
 No.

 Passed Midshipmen 233
 233

 Midshipmen.
 171

 Masters 19
 19

 Second Masters 3
 3

 Masters Mates 3
 3

 Boatswains 43
 43

 Gunners 46
 45
 Grade. Captains... No. argeons 68 lasters in line of

missions, are:

Captain James Barron, entered service March 9, 1798, date of present commission, May 22, 1798, Commander L. E. Simonds, January 1, 1812, December 22, 1838; Lieut. W. A. C. Farragut, January 16, 1809, December 9, 1814; Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, January 20, 1800, November 27, 1844; Passed Asst. Sur. John B. Elliot, January 20, 1829, January 20, 1829; Assistant Sur. E. H. Van Wyck, June 20, 1838; June 20, 1838; Purser Samuel Hambleton, December 6, 1806, April 25, 1812; Chaplain John W. Grier, March 3, 1826, March 3, 1825; Professor of Mathematics J. H. C. Coffin, January 23, 1836, August 14, 1848; Master L. P. J. Wilkinson, December 18, 1837, June 25, 1850; Passed Midshipman Samuel Pearce, March 30, 1833, July 8, 1839; Midshipman John Adams, September 5, 1845; September 5, 1845; Master Augustus Ford, March 28, 1840, March 28, 1840; Second Master W. H. Morse July 1, 1839, March 3, 1849; Master's Mate Adam Young, September 29, 1840; September 29, 1840; Bestember 29, 1840, Mestember 20, 1840, Mestember 29, 1840, Mestember 29, 1840, Mestember 29, 1840, Mestember 20, 1840, Mestembe Young, September 29, 1840, September 29, 1840; Boatswain Edward Crocker, June 16, 1848, June 16, 1848; Gunner George Marshall, July 15, 1849, July 15, 1849; Carpenter John Southwick, Decem-ber 21, 1826, December 21, 1826; Sailmaker Jas. R. Childs, June 8, 1822, June 8, 1822.

The officers of the Marine Corps are-

Grade. No. Grade. No.
Colonel . 1 Captains . 16
General staff . . 4 First Lieutenants . . 23
Lieutenant Colonel . . 1 Second Lieutenants . . 21 Majors......4 Total...... The seniors of the several grades are-

Colonel A. Henderson, entered service June 4, 1806, lineal rank, July 1, 1834; Lieutenant Colonel S. Miller, June 1, 1808, October 6, 1841; Major John Harris, April 13, 1814, October 6, 1841; Captain Thomas S. English, June 10, 1817, July 1, 1834; First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Brooke, July 8, 1833, February 7, 1839; Second Lieutenant John C. Cash, March 14, 1845, March 14, 1845.

The colonel of marines is brigadier general b brevet; one of the majors (Dulaney) a lieutene colonel; five of the captains majors by brevet; tea of the first lieutenants captains, and seven second lieutenants first lieutenants.

The engineers in the service are-Grade. No. Grade
Chief Engineers..... 9 Second Assistants....
First Assistants..... 7 Third Assistants.... The seniors of the grades are :

Chief Engineer Charles H. Haswell, entered service July 12, 1836, present commission July 12, 1836; First Assistant Samuel Archbold, May 27, 1843, July 10, 1847; Second Assistant John Alexander, March 4, 1842, March 4, 1842; Third Assistant Charles Coleman, January 18, 1845, January 18, 1845.

The number of permanent pavy agents is eleven emporary navy agents two; naval storekeepers ele en; naval storekeepers in charge of naval stores for foreign squadrons two; engineer in chief one; naval for preservation live oak timber eleven.

The resignations of the year were forty-four, o which one from the marine corps; deaths forty, of which one in marine corps; the dismissals twenty-

The vessels in the several squadrons correct from the latest returns received at the Departmen were as follows: HOME SQUADRON .- Com. F. A. Parker : Steam

HOME SQUADBON.—COM. F. A. Parker: Steam frigate Saranac; sloops Albany and Decatur; steam ers Water Witch and Vixen.
PACIFIC SQUADBON.—Com. C. S. McCauley Frigates Savannah and Raritan; sloops Van dalia, Falmouth, Vincennes, and Warren; store ships Supply and Southampton; steamer Massa

husetts.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Com. C. W. Morsteam-frigate Mississippi.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.—Com. Isaac McKeever:
Frigate Congress; sloops St. Louis and Jamestown; brig Bainbridge.

AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Com. F. H. Gregory

APRICAN SQUADRON.—Com. F. H. Gregory:
sloops Portsmouth, Germantown, John Adams, and
Dale; brigs Perry and Porpoise.
EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—Com. J. H. Aulick:
Steam-frigate Susquehanna; sloops Saratoga and
Marion; brig Dolphin.
ON THE LAKES.—Steamer Michigan.
ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—Frigate St. Lawrence,
World's Fair, London.
IN ORDINARY.—Ships of the line Columbus, Obio,
Delaware, and Vermont. Frigates United States,
Constitution, Potomac, Brandywine, and Columbia,
&c. Of second class, Constellation and Macedonian. Sloops-of-war Fairfield, Cyane, Levant,
Plymouth, Decatur, and Preble. Schooner Petrel.
Steamers Fulton and Alleghany. Storeships Relief, Lexington, and Fredonia.
RECEIVING SHIPS.—The Pennsylvania, Norfolk,
Franklin, Boston; North Carolina, New York; and
Ontario, Baltimore.
PREPARING FOR SEA.—Steamers Powhatan and
San Jacinto.

an Jacinto. Ом тив Stocks.—Ships-of-the-line Alabama, а

ON THE STOCKS.—Ships-of-the-line Alabama, at Portamouth, New Hampshire; Virginia, Boston; New York, Norfolk; New Orleans, Sacketts Harbor. Frigates Santee, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Sabine, New York.

TENDERS.—Steamers General Taylor, at Pensacola; Engineer, Norfolk; John Hancock, Boston.

The New York Journal of Commerce, i copying from this paper of Tuesday last a reason why certain papers should have been deprived of the publication of the laws, makes the following remarks: "Good; and very true besides. What clai

has a rabid Abolitionist to call himself a Whig? Even we, who hold sound national doctrines, in acordance with the views of the National Admini tration, do not presume to call ourselves Whigs; how much less should an Abolitionist? The great uestion at issue before the country is: 'Will you sustain the Compromise?' Compared with this, on which the preservation of the Union and every other national interest depends, tariffs, banks, and harbor improvements, are less than nothing and vanity. The Whig Administration at Washington answers the question affirmatively: 'We will sus-tain the Compromise as it is;' for it cannot be al-tered at the instance of the North, without being destroyed. The Whigs of every slaveholding Sta the Union, fifteen in number, except South Carolina, say the same, unanimously. A majority of the Whigs in more than half of the non-slavehold-ing States say the same. Now, for a few infuriated, one-idea papers, like the Albany Evening Journal, the New Hampshire Statesman, and the Boston Atlas, to claim that they are the Whig party, and that all Whigs who do not agree wit m are heretics, is a little too mighty entirely * These papers are frequently inviting us go entirely over to Locofocoism; they will alto go entirely over low us to reciprocate, by inviting them to go en-tirely over to the Free soil Abolition party. That is clearly the place where they belong."

Mr. RITCHIE, ex-editor of the Union, writes very good letter in reply to the tender of a compli-mentary dinner from his Richmond friends. It is dated at his home at Brandon, on James river. He dated at his home at Brandon, on James Iver. He dwells eloquently on the recent struggle on the Compromise in Congress. Conciliation, compromise, and mutual concession, he contends, in a country so widespread and diversified as this, can alone keep us together in a common Union.

[Alexandria Gazette.

From the Richmond Whig. Position of the Whig Party. At no period since the formation of the Whig party has that party occupied more impregnable ground than it does at the present time. It has been the policy of the Democratic party for the last fifteen years to connect the Whig party with the abolition excitement which has brought the Union of these States to the verge of ruin. We have been, during this whole period, represented as the ally of the Abolition party; and, to effect the object of this charge, the Democratic party has been steadi-ly claimed to be the enemy of abolition in all apes. The Whig party has presented no candi date for the Presidency against whom this charge was not made. It was the staple of all their arguments against the election of General Harrison.
The people, however, did not believe the charge but elected him triumphantly. The same game was more successfully played in the canvass of 1844, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Clay-Their success in this campaign emboldened the same party to denounce General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore as downright Abolitionists. The time has arrived when the truth of their charges can be tested. We have a Chief Magistra who occupies the Presidential chair at a time when his character is to be learned from his acts, and not from the misrepresentations of his ene-mies. Let his enemies point to a single opinion or act during his administration of the Government which will not stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny. He not only stands firm and erect before th country, but he has associated with him men of the highest order, of ability, and patriotism. Who can timate the influence which Daniel Webster alon has exerted over the minds of New England men not only of New England men, but over the who people of the freeStates? He has sacrificed himsels in his own beloved Massachusetts in behalf of the Union of these States. There are other noble spirite united with him in this holy work; there is Clay Cass, Dickinson, and Foote, who have done thei duty in the crises through which we are passing So soon as pence and tranquillity shall be re-stored, you will hear the old song. Webster, Clay, and Fillmore, will speedily become the vilest Abolitionists. It is fortunate for the Whig party that this leading measure of Mr. Fillmore's Administration has received the sanction and ap-proval of the most distinguished and patriotic men of the Democratic party. Such a combination of opposing elements rarely happen in any govern ment. It proves that however much party spirit may exhibit itself in the ordinary affairs of Government, when dangers beset the Union of the States, there will arise, out of the ranks of all par ties, good and true men enough to save the Union. We have spoken of the conduct of leading Whigs who have been held up to the country for the last fifteen years as Abolitionists. Will this party dare to continue this exploded humbug? What has be-come of their northern allies and leaders, the champions of the South? Where is Van Buren, Blair and Benton? Are they fighting for the South, o are they in the arms of Hale, Seward, and Gid dings? The Whigs of the Union are justly proud of the position which their Chief Magistrate occu pies before the country. Separating himself from all sectional bias, he is, in truth and fact, the Pre sident of the United States. In view of these facts, every Whig candidate in the State will go forth with redoubled confidence in the justice of his cause: for once they will not be arrayed with the stale, worm-caten Abolition tracts which circulated so freely in 1848. Mr. Fillmore has spiked that for the prescut; on what ground, then, can the Democratic party expect to succeed in the nex-elections? Did not all of our present difficulties spring out of the weakness of Mr. Polk's adminis tration? The war which he waged against Mex-ico was the first blunder of his administration The vast expense of that war suggested to his mind the acquisition of territory, which should stand as an offset against the large debt which he was creating, and thus silence the country for the expend ture of one hundred millions of money in conducting an unpopular war. That the acquisition o this territory was founded on party consideration is evidenced by the fact that almost every distin guished man who knew any thing of the county were of the opinion that, whenever acquired, would, from the nature of the soil and climate, l would, from the hattite with the strong evi-dence in favor of this view of the case, Mr. Polk and his followers determined to get this territory at all bazards. His policy prevailed, and the time arrived for settling the question whether these acquisitions should be open to slavery or be settled alone by the white man. The solution of this difficulty by the people of Califor nia, in adopting a free constitution, brought to ligh the great blunder which the advocates of acquisi tion had committed in surrounding the slave States with free States. They had to escape in some way from a position in which they had been placed by a narrow party policy; and hence the furious opposition to the admission of California. It was a heavy load for them to carry, to be told that they had acquired the territory; but how much heavier would it have been had these gentlemen voted to admit California? Their policy was to atone for the blunder they committed in the acquisition of the territory by violently opposing the admission

trick to deceive the people than the opposition to the admission of California. These difficulties hav-

ing been brought upon the country by the Demo cratic party, they ought to take the lead in pacify

ing the nation. In many parts of the country the

in Congress from this State done towards heal

would now have been our condition had the coun sels of the ultras from this State prevailed? Civi

war and bloodshed through the length and breadth of the land, would now be upon us. Who and how many persons did this immortal band represent in

was broad enough for Clay, Webster, Cass, and Dickinson. Most of these gentlemen are again candidates for a seat in the next Congress. What

assurance has the people that they will not play the same part again if the same difficulty should

beset the Government? They are all now willing to submit to the Compromise; they are willing to be classed with that despised class called submis-

sionists; and how do they propose to submit? First, by requiring the rigid execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and, secondly, by claiming for South Carolina the right of not submitting if she chooses to secede. Of what avail is it to say that you will

submit to the Compromise, unless you will compe all parties to do the same? I have no doubt tha

these gentlemen will, for consistency's sake, place Massachusetts in the same condition that they place

our thousand fugitive slaves, chooses to secede, she

is, according to their theory, a sovereign States and, being so, the United States marshal would be

a trespasser if he were to touch the garments of a single slave. These gentlemen have but slight claims in the Democratic party proper. Repre-

New Publications

valuable periodical, as usual, is laden with valuable freight. It contains five sterling critiques, be-

sides the usual variety of poetry and miscellany.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR APRIL .- Old Diedric

s still in his antique chair; and the profound cor

ception, the historical acumen, the classical reference, the sparkling gems of poetic thought, the

in the present number, to beguile an hour, and wean us away from the harsh realities of life as

THE NEW YORK GLOSE, a Democratic paper

the Tammany school, has been discontinued. The New York Evening Post, which professes anti-sla

very politics, (says the Boston Courier,) appear to be the only paper that can live through the pat ronage and support of the New York Democracy.

THE CRASH IN PHILADELPHIA. - Up to a late ho

senting but a corporal's guard in the

of the Democratic party.

State? Probably a thousand voters. They could not and would not stand on a platform which

have done so. But what have the representative

ing the wounds which they have made?

alumni or under-graduates. For one yet in his meridian, Prof. H. has done a noble work out of the institution. He was four consecutive years a mem-ber of the Legislature of New Hampshire; origi-nated her present valuable school laws, by his good sense and strong argument secured their adoption, and, as first commissioner, put them into successful operation. He was also one of the parent spirits of the system of railways in New Hampshire. so much miscellaneous public labor—have deliver-ed so many Phi Beta Kappa orations, addresses

ountry to which he is accredited.

Mr. Goodrich is well known as the Peter Parley of America, whose prolific pen has furnished more mental aliment for American youth than any other author of our continent. Merry's Monthly Museum, (still to be edited by him in Paris,) the Youth's Popular Library of Curiosities and Scien-tific Facts, Parley's Primary and Quarto Geogratific Facts, Pariey's Primary and Quarto Goggia phies, his illustrated histories—United States, Eng-land, France, Greece, and Rome, with numerous other works—are widely circulated in every part of our country. Mr. Goodrich has been much in Paris; was there during the revolution and the abdication of Louis Philippe; knows well the pub-lic men of France, her literature, and the antago

From the Baltimore American

Political Candor.
In a notice of the Treasury circular recently is have manifested no very great degree of teleration towards those who may justly be styled the fathers LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- The last number of thi

"It is fortunate for the public that the preceding Secretaries have, some of them, had a slight regard for the Constitution; for, had they enjoyed the easy political virtue of Mr. Corwin, this late act would have been made the pretext for a most barefaced and shameless violation of that instrument. We have always observed that while the Whig party has stickled hardest for and boasted loudest of devotion to the Constitution, they can evade or misinterpret or annul its most stringent provisions with the utmost case, whenever these stand in the way of their policy or interest. Mr. Corwin, no doubt, deems the Constitution a capital restraint upon Democrats, but a free license for Whigs to do what they please in its name."

The point upon which instructions were required.

"Inquiry having been made whether freight from he country or place of exportation to the United

From the Troy (N. Y.) Whig. President Fillmore.

Whether we regard him as a man of moo nd without asperity, or as a man of firmness doin his duty in a crisis, President Fillmore commands and receives from his countrymen the confidence and esteem ever due to those qualities so rarely united in one high in office. Entering on the Presidency at a critical period, sedition at one end of the Union and agitation provoking it rife at the other, he went boldly forward, facing danger and difficulties from whatever quarter, managing the affairs of the nation with wise discretion, honesty of purpose and eminent success. Surrounding himself with constitutional advisers chosen on account of their tried patriotism, eminent abilities and unwavering attachment to the ancient Whige faith, he thereby at the outset secured the confidence of the country. Nor have subsequent acts furnished any evidence that that confidence was misplaced. The most critical questions, foreign and domestic, have arisen to try the skill, firmness, and patriotism of the Administration; but it has gone through every trial, surmounted every obstacle, and in every thing kept Countay and Painciple first in view. No paltry tricks, no disonorable expedients or personal schemes, have narred the dignity of its purpose, or interposed to marred the dignity of its purpose, or interposed to weaken the confidence which the people, without party distinction, repose in it. But Mr. Fillmore is attacked almost daily by professed Whig journals. It is a right which every Whig has to scrutinize the acts of those in office—to oppose that which is wrong—and purify, so far as he can, all that is impure. Whether the attacks on Mr. Fillmore and the Administration originate in such a desire, and are dictated by such a spirit, the public can purify the public can be such a such a such a spirit, the public can be such as the such as s judge. If for adherence to the Whig creed Mr. Fillmore is denounced, then they who denounce him have forsaken the Whig party and its creed. As nese attacks multiply and increase in violence, Whigs—that is, such as adhere to principles—wil find additional reasons for union, for harmony, and effort. If they suffer a few impracticables to divid them—if they will suffer the National Administra tion to be assaulted, and not arise to defend it—if they will be indifferent to such attempts to divide and destroy the party as are now going on, by men and presses actuated by unworthy motives, then have Whige abandoned their faith, lost their vigor and become unworthy of the name. But the Whigs of New York will not quietly sub

mit to the system of disorganization and detraction adopted by the enemies of Mr. Fillmore claiming to be Whigs. They will and do repel the charge that are brought against him by the seceding press and sustain him as they ever have for his patriot ism, virtues, and honest statesmanship.

Departure of Professor Haddock and S. G. Goodrich, Esq.

[Correspondence of the Phila. North American.] NEW YORK, April 3, 1851

Massas, Epirons: You have, ere this, the list of passengers by the Arctic yesterday. Among then were Prof. Charles B. Haddock, of Dartmouth Col

massers by the Arctic yesterday. Among them were Prof. Charles B. Haddock, of Dartmouth College, our Chargé d'Affaires for Portugal, to reside at Lisbon, and S. G. Goodrich, eaq., our consult of supersede Mr. Walsh, at Paris. In the present political condition of Europe, these appointments are among the most judicious of the present administration. Born and educated in the centre of a territory whereon republican liberty had its earliest struggles and triumphs, their immediate ancestors being preminent actors in these scenes, they are fitted, both by the sympathies of association and by their practical life at home, for just that caurse of action, whatever it may be, which will subserve the highest interests of liberty abroad.

They are not political, but practical men; scholars and working men in the cause of popular education, and all legitimate, practical movements, which really clevate the condition of the masses. Professor Madock is eminently of this class. He is now about fifty-four. His childhood was chiefly passed at Elm's Farms, Franklin, New Hampshire, now owned and cultivated by his distinguished uncle, Daniel Webster. Here he was the pupil of Chief Justice Fletcher and Justice Willard, of Massachusetts, and the poet and scholar, Mr. Nathaniel H. Carter, with the latter of whom his tatase for the classics was first inspired. He graduated at Dartmouth, in 1816, with the first honors of a class which anumbered in its ranks such names as George A. Simmons, Dr. Absalom Peters, President Wheeler, and Professor Torrey, of Vermont, and George Hubbard, of Maine. Few men have crowded into so short a period of sactive manhood so great and actually beneficent a veriety of literary and public labor, In a very few years after graduating he received the degrees of Chemotra and Scholar, Mr. Nathaniel H. Carter, with the latter of whom his tatase for the classics was first inspired. He graduated at Dartmouth, in 1816, with the first homes of a class which anumbered in the ready to be thrown back upon us for redempli ould not consent by this absence. Few officers of the system of railways in New Hampshire.
Added to all this, few men of his age have sustained and lectures before literary societies and lyceums.
His series of letters to students and teachers, while
commissioner of schools, exerted a marked and
elevating influence on the standard of instruction
in that State. A large volume of his miscellaneous writings was published in 1846. Professor Haddock is well versed in public law, and knows intimately he policy of the American Government. Chast and polished as a scholar of sound, practical sense, of direct and high aims as a statesman, his appoint-ment will prove an excellent one for us and the

nistic elements of her society; and, whatever the conflicts to come, will throw the weight of his

ued from the Department, defining the construc tion to be put upon the General Appraisement act, the Washington Union takes occasion to comment "It is fortunate for the public that the prec

The point upon which instructions were required in reference to the General Appraisement act was simply whether the charge for freight on imported goods should or should not be included in the aggregate value upon which duties are to be levied. on Thursday night no bodies were found in the ruins of the Assembly building in Philadelphia, and it is now believed that no lives were lost. circular says :

States is to be embraced among the dutiable charges, it becomes proper to remark that, under no former revenue or tariff act, has such freight ever been deemed a dutiable charge; but, on the contrary, it has uniformly been decided by the Department to be exempted therefrom. If the Department were now called upon to give a construction to the phrasoclogy of the present law, as regards this point, without reference to the wording of previous tariff acts, or to the uniform practice of the Department on the subject, it might come to a different conclusion; but the language of the act of 13th August, 1842, as regards the items of charges which are to form a portion of the dutiable value of goods, is precisely similar to that of the present law, and the construction put upon the former having been, that freight from the port of shipment to the port of importation does not form a charge subject to duty, the Department, after very full and mature consideration, does not feel authorized now to change that construction, especially in the absence of any explicit legal designation of freight as a dutiable item; presuming that, as Congress was, of course, aware of the long practice of the Department on the subject, its views would have been clearly expressed respecting it had the Legislature intended that the change should be introduced, of including freight as one of the charges on which duty was to be levied."

The Union does not complain of the Depart-

The Union does not complain of the Department's decision in the present case; on the other hand, it approves of it. But because the decision is given in accordance with previous decisions in upon that ground, and has intimated that if the question were a new one and confined to the present act alone, his decision might have been different; the virulence of political malignity, as blind as it is vindictive, finds occasion for charges of the most disparaging kind upon the Socretary, and for most disparaging kind upon the Socretary, and for calumnious imputations upon the Whig party. Now this very question, as to whether freight was a dutiable charge or not, has been deemed so doubt-ful, that it has been brought, if we mistake not, more than once before the courts; yet the political integrity of Mr. Corwin must be impugned be-cause he alludes to the doubtful nature of the quescause he alludes to the doubtful nature of the ques-tion, as taken on its own merits, and has the frankness to say that if it were a new question, unaffected by previous decisions, his own views might be different from those which have hitherto constituted the rule of construction in reference to it.

It is difficult to perceive what ground of accusa

ory charge there is in this. But none is required, in this or any case, where perversion can be used in the effort to distort honesty into corruption, and the imputation of motives be made to supply a deficiency of facts.

Importations of Dry Goods The importations of dry goods at the port of New fork are increasing in a remarkable degree, as compared with the importations of the correspond-ing period of last year. The importations for the month of January, 1851, showed an increase of \$2,088,992 over those of January, 1850; the statis-tics of imported dry goods for February exhibited a similar increase of \$1,296,325; the month of March, just passed, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, shows an increase of \$1,546,874.

the first quarter of the present year, over those of the corresponding period of 1850, will be likely to distinguish also the last quarter in a similar manner Men of business, of course, will know how to regulate their dealings under these circumstances—those who are prudent, and especially those who have had experience of former commercial revulsions, brought on by excessive importations. The reactive effect, however, which the present course of trade must have upon the currency of the country, if persisted in, is one of those consequences which, if it should come, would spread the disaster of a rovulsion far beyond the sphere of those whom a mere commercial revulsion might afflict. It would not be the rash importer or trader in foreign goods who alone would feel the shock; for when the currency is shaken the oppressive force of the blow extends throughout the whole country, affects all pursuits, and unsettles all kinds of property.—Baltimore American.

Free Banking in Virginia

In a recent article we took occasion to explain a some length the principles of the system of banking known as "free banking." The late Genera Assembly passed laws authorizing the establishment of ten different banks on this plan; and, awar of the interest felt by the commercial community in such subjects, we hasten to give a list of these banks, with the minimum and maximum capital allowed to each:

Minimum. Maximum.

Merchants' Bank of Lynch Central Bank of Virginia, at 150,000 300,000 Alexandria.
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank
of Norfolk.
Bank of Commerce at Freder-500,000 150,000 500,000 Bank of Commerce at Fredericksburg...
Fairment Bank.
Manufacturers' and Farmers'
Bank at Wheeling...
Manufacturers' Bank of Kanawha, at Charleston, or the
Salines...
Farmers' Bank of Botctourt,
at Fincastle...
Independent Bank of Portsmouth... 300,000 150,000 300,000 150,000 300,000 500,000

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COUST.—It being understood that several of the bar will not be able to attend Prince George's county court on the first Monday in April, an application has been made to adjourn the court until some time in May; and we are authorized to make it known that jurymen and witnesses need not attend until further notice of the time is given.

The court, it is expected, will meet on the first Monday in April, to grant discharges to insolvent applicants, and to do such other business as will require their attention.—Marlborough Gazette of yesterday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Philadelphia educates in her public echools forty-five thousand children, at six dollars and forty-six cents each, yearly. The expense of the system in Massachusetts is about eight dollars per scholar. In Cincinnati we believe that the expense is about fifteen dollars. In Baltimore, fourteen dollars.—New York Evening Post.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 26.

By the Galveston, from Galveston, last evening, Major Bartlett, Commissary of the Boundary Commission, arrived in this city. He brought a train of wagons down to Lavaca from El Paso, and his errand here is to arrange for supplies to be forwarded to the Commission. He left them at El

warded to the Commission. He left them as El Passo on the 10th ultimo.

A party under Dr. Wobb, Secretary of the Commission, sent forward to the copper mines to examine the conveniences of the place, had returned with a favorable report, and a part of the Commission was to start the ensuing week to occupy a post at the mines. The difficulties with the Mexican commissioners had been all adjusted, and the initial point on the Rio Grande settled. Captain Craig reported friendly conferences with the Indiana. Captain Craig was to lead the party to the mines, which are about one hundred and eighty miles from El Paso.

Captain Dobbins, formerly of the 3d infantry, who was a follower of the expedition as a hunter, killed a Mr. Wakeman on the way up to El Paso, and afterwards committed suicide in San Elesario, at the quarters of Colonel McCleilan.

Major Bartlett narrates a horrible adventure which befel his party about two hundred and twenty-five miles this side of El Paso. Discovering smoke, they acnt out a party to reconnoitre, and discovered a negro man and woman in the act of cooking food, and on further search the head of a negro was found in the fire, and parts of a body on the fire. They said they had been compelled to kill one of their companions for food. They had been nine days out, their gun had bursted, and they were in a state of starvation. The account they gave of themselves was this: they were all slaves of a man named Owens, near Holly Springs, Mississippi, and had run off together last coraplanting, making for Mexico. The boy killed was about nineteen years of age, named Arthur; the other is a black, aged from twenty seven to thirty, calls himself Henry; the girl, a bright mulation, and left in custody of one Antonio Navano.

Major Bartlett left all the members of the Commission in good health.

These last two were taken to San Antonio, and left in custody of one Antonio Navano.

Major Bartlett left all the members of the Hours along the streets armed, and committing all manner of laveless acts. They

A large reward, \$400, was offered for the arrest of Young. He was arrested on the 10th, brought to Socorro on the 11th. He immediately made full confession of his crime, but was nevertheless put on trial on the 12th. His own written confession, which he repeated and signed, was added to the other testimony. He was found guilty, condemned and executed on the same tree where his companions had been hung.

Major Bartlett repeats that since these dreadful examples Socorro has been perfectly quiet and orderly. We have neither time nor room for further particulars this morning.

Newspapers in the State of New York. The Secretary of State at Albany, Hon. Christopher Morgan, has made a collection of the newspapers published in this State, one of each of which is to be sent to the World's Fair, in London, and a duplicate is to be deposited in the State Library, at Albany. The following table shows the number of newspapers published in each county of the State, at the present time, compared with the number published in 1833, according to Williams's New York Annual Register for that year:

ч	Atomiy 10	20	Oneida 8	19
9	Allegany 2	3	Onondaga 7	15
S	Broome 2	4	Ontario 7	5
ı	Cattaraugus 1	4	Orleans 2	4
ě	Cayuga 4	6	Orange 5	9
ä	Chautauque 5	8	Oswego 4	7
ě	Chemung 3	5	Otsego 3	4
ł	Chenango 3	5	Putnam	1
ä	Clinton 2	3	Queens 3	5
â	Columbia 5	7	Rensselaer 7	8
ă	Cortland 4	3	Richmond 1	1
ē	Delaware 1	3	Rockland	2
ā	Dutchess 5	6	St. Lawrence. 3	6
ä	Erie 7	24	Saratoga 4	7
2	Essex 2	35. TA	Schenectady. 2	2
8	Franklin 2	2	Schoharie 2	2
	Fulton 2	2	Seneca 3	4
	Genesee 3	4	Steuben 2	4
	Greene 3	3	Suffolk 2	5
3	Hamilton	1	Sullivan 2	2
8	Herkimer 4	3	Tioga 1	2
g	Jefferson 5	6	Tompkins 3	2
9	Kings 2	10	Ulster 4	4
ä	Lewis 2	2	Warren 1	2
ì	Livingston 3	6	Washington 3	7
ij	Madison 5	6	Wayne 2	6
ij	Monroe 11	17	Westchester 3	4
H.	Montgomery. 2	5	Wyoming 2	3
	New York 60	126	Yates 4	3
d	Niagara 2	5		
H	Total			458
U		papers	in the State, since	1833.

two hundred and four DAILY PAPERS.

The number of daily papers published is as fol-ows, compared with 1833, viz:

No. in No. in

No. in No. in No. in No. in 1833. 1851. N. York city. 13 Oswego..... Increase of daily papers.....

The number of newspapers printed in the city of New York in 1832 was 64, and in the State, 258; and the whole number of copies issued was con in Williams's Register, for 1832, as follows:

in Williams's Register, 101

City of New York.

Papers, Total. Average. Yearly.

13 18,200 1,400 5,623,900

Semi-weekly. 12 19,200 1,600 1,996,800

Weekly. 33 56,000 — 2,912,000

Semi-monthly. 3 3,000 — 72,000

Monthly. 3 2,000 — 24,000 Total N. Y. city 64 10,628,600 Out of the city 194 Estimated 5,400,000 Total in the State . . . 258 Copies ann'ly . 16,028,600

(says the New York Express) has just hung out the black flag. Hear its announcement of another step in the coalition between the Abolition Whigs and Free-soilers, which it was intended should swallow up the Whig party:

"The genuine Whige and Barnburners of Hec-tor, Tompkins county, have united in a caucus to nominate town officers. This is but one indication of the spirit everywhere prevalent. Silver Grays have affiliated with Hunkerism, and have loft no alternate in many places to Whige other than to unite with the Barnburners. We certainly do not shrink from the issue thus threat upon us. Liberty